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livestock and meat

FLM 2-73
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WORLD PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF RED MEAT 1961-1971

This circular for the first time presents data for a 10-year period on world per capita consumption of red meats, and complements the previously issued 10-year series on world livestock numbers and world production of red meats. A world meat trade series is being issued shortly.

We hope that these new circulars will be helpful in meeting the needs of both the research scientist and the interested casual observer. For the researcher the extended period provides a single, consistent set of statistics with which to explore relationships between countries and between types of meat and livestock over a longer period of time. For others, the longer time frame puts annual changes in perspective and gives a broad outline of what has been happening in meat and livestock around the world.

Summary

Considerable changes in per capita red meat consumption have taken place in the past 10 years. Each country's experience reflects the impact of the various factors that determine why a certain quantity of red meat is consumed each year, why certain types of meat are relatively more important in each country, and why changes in over-all consumption take place.

In 1961 Uruguay was the world's largest consumer of red meat with a per capita consumption of 233 pounds per person, and was closely followed by three other southern hemisphere countries, Argentina and New Zealand at 214 pounds each, and Australia at 197 pounds. All four countries have extensive grasslands, temperate climates, and well developed cattle and sheep industries. Export markets were, and still are, important outlets for the meat production of these four countries and the cyclical pattern of red meat consumption observable since 1961 is related to their ties to world markets.

Since 1966, New Zealander's have been the world's largest per capita consumers of red meat. In 1971 they consumed 217 pounds per person, followed closely by the Australians with 212 pounds. Consumption in the United States steadily expanded between 1961 and 1971 and was the third largest world consumer in 1971 with 192 pounds per person, surpassing both Argentina and Uruguay where consumption had dropped because of a sharp decline in cattle slaughter.

Almost without exception, countries of both Western and Eastern Europe have expanded their per capita consumption over the past 10 years. The only exceptions, the United Kingdom and Denmark, remained nearly constant per capita consumers of meat, although U.K. pork consumption gained at the expense of beef and veal, just the opposite took place in Denmark.

From 1961 to 1971 Japanese red meat consumption rose over 2-1/2 times. Expanding imports of mutton for manufacture, larger imports of beef and pork, and increased pork production contributed to the steady consumption growth. As in the case of several other countries, such as Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Israel, the large percentage gain in consumption was partly a result of the relatively low beginning base. In 1971 Japanese consumption was 27 pounds per person, while in Greece

it was 87 pounds per person, in Portugal 48 pounds, and in Spain and Israel 64 and 41 pounds, respectively.

Apart from Argentina and Uruguay, where a decline in cattle slaughter affected meat consumption, most consumption changes between 1970 and 1971 are explained by changes in pork supplies. In both the United States and Canada, more pork was consumed as production rose and prices fell. A similar situation existed in the European Community (EC), while in Denmark consumption of red meat fell 6.6 percent to 127 pounds per person as a result of substantial increases in exports of fresh pork. In the United Kingdom, both increased pork production and increased pork imports contributed to the consumption advance.

In Ireland, on the other hand, beef and pork production increased between 1970 and 1971, but only consumption of beef increased because pork exports expanded in step with production. In both Australia and New Zealand, consumption of sheepmeats rose as production increased and a strong overseas market in beef made retail prices of lamb and mutton relatively attractive.

Beef and Veal

In the 1960's Argentinians and Uruguayans consumed considerably more beef and veal per person than any other nationality. Their 1961-65 average intake of 170 and 182 pounds per person compares with neighboring third-ranked Paraguay's 104 pounds, the United States and Oceania at 99 and 98 pounds, respectively, Canada at 85, and France at 63 pounds per person.

Over the past 11 years, both South America and Oceania have had a very cyclical consumption pattern, although only in Uruguay is a lower over-all average consumption level evident. This is probably due in part to rebuilding of herds following the exceptionally high slaughter in 1964 and 1965, and partially to higher export levels in 1967 through 1970. As domestic production expanded, U.S. consumption of beef and veal rose steadily since 1961 and, at 116 pounds per person in 1971, was second only to Argentina's cyclical low of 137 pounds per person.

Canadian consumption rose quickly in the middle of the 1960's as farmers reduced herds. Cattle numbers did not recover to 1965 levels until 1971 and the recent small decline in Canadian consumption to 93 pounds per person in 1971 can be attributed primarily to unchanged production because of herd building.

Consumption of beef and veal has moved cyclically in Oceania, although in Australia a small downward trend is evident while in New Zealand there exists a slightly upward trend toward higher beef and veal consumption. The sharp increase in Australian beef and veal production in recent years has moved entirely into export markets and strong overseas demand also pulled up retail beef prices. In 1971, New Zealand was the third largest consumer of beef and veal on a per capita basis at 105 pounds, while Australia at 90 pounds ranked fifth.

In most of Western Europe, per capita consumption of beef and veal rose in the past 11 years, although France, the Netherlands, and Norway remained nearly constant, and per capita consumption fell in both the United Kingdom and Sweden. The dramatic percentage increase in consumption in the Mediterranean countries of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece is related to (1) substantially increased imports of beef and veal, and in the case of Italy and Greece, increased imports also of both feeder cattle and fatstock, and (2) increasing domestic production. However, except for Spain, the increased production has come partly from herd liquidations as total cattle numbers have trended downward.

Under various programs to expand both cattle numbers and beef production, per capita consumption has grown steadily in the Soviet Union and at a faster rate than in Eastern Europe where Hungary and Czechoslovakia have shown little change in beef and veal consumption since the early 1960's.

With unchanged cattle numbers and no production increase over the past 11 years, South Africa's declining per capita consumption is a result of a fast growing population. The decline would have been more marked had not imports jumped in 1966 and subsequent years.

Israel imports 2 out of every 3 pounds of beef consumed and annual changes primarily reflect changes in import levels. Japanese imports have expanded, especially since 1968, contributing to the increased consumption, although higher prices in the last few years also resulted in an increase in the number slaughtered and a substantial increase in slaughter weights.

Pork

The cyclical changes in pork consumption evident in many countries can be related primarily to the existence of a hog cycle, although trade is a factor for net exporters such as Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and net importers such as the United Kingdom.

Pork consumption levels appear to fall into a number of distinct categories throughout the period covered. Northern and eastern Europeans and North Americans are the highest per capita consumers of pork. Denmark, Austria, and Germany ranked first, second, and third in the world in 1961 with 93, 75, and 68 pounds, respectively. Canada and the United States with 62 and 52 pounds per person, respectively, were close behind. By 1971, the Germans were the largest pork eaters at 90 pounds per person followed by Hungary at 89 pounds, Austria at 85 pounds, Denmark at 80, and the United States at 73 pounds per person. Within this group of large pork consumers, the trend of consumption since 1961 has been upward with sharp increases in 1971 in many of these countries, a result of higher production and lower retail prices.

Taiwan increased per capita pork consumption from 40 pounds per person in 1961 to 59 pounds per person in 1971 through expansion of its intensive pig production facilities, and stands alone as a large per capita pork consumer in Asia. Japan's consumption in 1971 was 16 pounds per person, up from 5 pounds in 1961.

Another category of pork consumers is the Mediterranean countries where per capita consumption grew markedly during the period 1961 to 1971. Yet, these countries remain considerably below their northern neighbors with 1971 per capita consumption ranging from 16 pounds per person in Greece to 31 in Spain.

Major cattle and sheep producing countries of South America and Oceania are not large pork consumers and, except for Australia, per capita consumption has remained static or declined in these countries over the 11-year period. In Australia, pig numbers and production have expanded considerably due to strong demand and the trend toward larger units and more commercialized production which has offset the reduction in supply of inexpensive feeds, such as byproducts from the dairy industry. In New Zealand the decline in pork production is a consequence of increased use of skim milk and whey, which is the main hog ration, for manufacturing rather than for feeding to pigs.

Bulgaria at 26 pounds per person and the Soviet Union at 30 pounds per person in 1971 have considerably lower levels of pork consumption than other European countries, and have experienced little real growth in pork production.

In South Africa, Central America, and some countries in South America, pork consumption is less than 10 pounds per person per year, yet still accounts for 25-35 percent of total meat intake.

World pork production rose sharply in 1971 with all major producers except Brazil showing an increase. Consequently consumption also increased over that of 1970. A 12-percent increase in Danish exports of pork in 1971 and a 5-percent increase in U.K. imports did have an impact on consumption in those two countries.

Mutton, Lamb, and Goat

In only a few countries does lamb, mutton, and goat meat occupy a significant part of total meat consumption. Australia with 92 pounds per capita in 1971 and New Zealand with 88 pounds remain by far the largest per capita consumers of sheepmeats—just as they were in the early 1960's. Uruguay was third with 54 pounds per person in 1971 but unlike Oceania consumption increased considerably from 1961 to 1971.

Growing population combined with no domestic production increase and virtually no change in quantity imported (which accounts for over 60 percent of total supplies) has resulted in a decline of per capita consumption in the United Kingdom over the period surveyed.

In Greece domestic production of sheep and goat meat changed little from 1961 to 1971 and the number of sheep declined continuously. However, imports of lamb and mutton rose considerably. In 1971 imports jumped nearly 50 percent and Greece became the world's third largest importer of sheepmeats, behind the United Kingdom and Japan, and the fourth largest per capita consumer after Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay. Increased imports of mutton for manufacturing accounted for the increase in Japanese consumption of sheepmeats, but at 3 pounds per person in 1971, the per capita intake is still very low.

Mutton and lamb form a very minor part of total meat consumption in the United States with only 3 pounds per person consumed in 1971. Imports of mutton and lamb in 1971 were virtually unchanged from 1961 levels and therefore were unable to offset the production drop that has taken place.

Lower wool prices in 1971 resulted in heavy culling of sheep flocks in a number of countries, and expanded mutton prediction is reflected in higher consumption, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere. In South Africa, drought and the Government's sheep reduction scheme also contributed to increased production and consumption.

World consumption of goat meat is small in relation to lamb and mutton. Major producers of goat meat are India, Greece, Turkey, and Brazil.

Total meat: 1/ Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1961-71

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:												
Canada	142	136	136	139	148	147	149	155	159	158	160	164
Costa Rica	34	33	37	34	30	38	34	30	24	27	30	34
Dominican Republic	22	22	23	22	22	20	20	19	19	19	20	21
El Salvador	26	28	26	26	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
Guatemala	22	24	23	23	22	21	21	21	24	21	21	21
Honduras	22	25	23	22	22	20	23	21	22	19	18	21
Mexico	37	37	38	38	38	39	38	36	35	36	36	39
Nicaragua	41	41	44	36	41	42	42	42	45	47	48	50
Panama	54	53	55	55	53	55	56	55	54	59	60	65
United States	167	160	163	169	174	168	171	178	183	182	186	192
South America:												
Argentina	199	214	217	217	169	180	201	207	213	228	211	173
Brazil	53	55	54	54	53	53	52	53	56	56	57	54
Chile	61	67	66	65	54	54	58	61	62	60	68	70
Colombia	56	57	58	57	56	53	49	51	53	54	60	59
Paraguay	104	121	113	91	97	98	104	91	95	88	90	71
Peru	36	34	36	38	35	35	35	33	32	29	31	30
Uruguay	241	233	227	250	233	264	212	214	211	170	196	156
Venezuela	51	50	49	51	52	51	53	53	52	57	54	53
Europe:												
Western:												
EC:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	113	107	111	119	113	118	120	127	130	132	137	140
France	128	128	126	128	128	132	133	138	138	136	138	140
Germany, West	121	116	122	121	120	122	122	124	132	133	140	146
Italy	57	52	57	60	60	57	62	69	70	70	72	75
Netherlands	96	94	101	99	90	96	99	101	105	100	104	109
EC	102	98	102	105	103	104	106	111	114	114	117	122
Austria	121	118	121	120	121	121	121	126	127	132	133	136
Denmark	128	132	133	122	129	127	135	138	124	125	136	127
Finland	78	73	75	78	82	81	82	83	81	88	92	95
Greece	57	45	52	61	60	67	66	70	73	79	86	87
Ireland	110	103	107	110	115	119	116	113	117	123	130	137
Norway	79	78	78	80	82	81	81	82	83	83	82	85
Portugal	36	35	37	38	34	38	39	40	43	47	45	48
Spain	47	40	43	50	50	48	57	61	63	64	69	64
Sweden	101	101	104	100	103	100	99	99	103	102	104	104
Switzerland	112	106	112	110	117	115	116	119	122	125	130	134
United Kingdom	141	141	145	144	140	138	139	139	138	136	138	143
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	69	62	65	64	70	82	82	87	87	79	76	70
Czechoslovakia	101	100	101	100	102	102	107	107	114	112	116	118
Hungary	85	86	83	85	86	86	80	86	92	84	95	110
Poland	80	78	79	79	79	81	88	89	92	92	89	90
Yugoslavia	61	54	65	58	64	63	57	68	72	63	68	77
USSR	68	63	68	72	62	73	76	81	82	81	84	89
Africa:												
South Africa, Republic of	77	76	77	86	76	78	77	70	71	77	80	83
Asia:												
China, Taiwan	42	41	43	41	42	43	47	53	53	54	59	60
Iran	18	19	19	19	18	18	18	19	20	21	19	18
Israel	31	18	26	31	39	38	50	38	46	45	44	41
Japan	13	11	14	13	14	15	18	19	19	21	23	27
Philippines	24	21	24	24	25	26	28	28	28	30	27	27
Turkey	33	35	34	33	31	31	32	31	31	33	33	32
Oceania:												
Australia 3/	209	197	215	216	218	206	201	193	201	208	202	212
New Zealand 3/	218	214	243	230	211	200	248	231	218	241	214	217

1/ Carcass weight basis; includes horse meat.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Year ending June 30.

Beef and veal: 1/ Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1961-71

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	2/ 1971
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:												
Canada	85	80	80	83	89	94	94	94	96	96	94	93
Costa Rica	26	25	28	26	23	30	26	23	18	21	21	25
Dominican Republic	16	16	17	16	16	15	15	14	13	14	14	14
El Salvador	17	18	17	17	17	16	16	15	14	13	13	12
Guatemala	18	19	18	19	18	17	17	17	20	17	17	17
Honduras	14	17	15	14	14	12	16	14	15	12	11	14
Mexico	24	24	24	24	25	25	24	22	20	22	22	24
Nicaragua	29	28	33	26	29	28	26	27	29	30	30	33
Panama	46	44	47	47	46	48	48	47	46	50	50	54
United States	99	93	94	99	105	105	109	110	113	114	117	116
South America:												
Argentina	170	182	188	190	143	147	168	174	182	196	180	137
Brazil	39	41	39	39	39	39	37	38	40	41	41	39
Chile	41	41	43	45	38	36	39	41	44	41	47	49
Colombia	49	49	51	50	50	47	43	44	45	47	52	51
Paraguay	104	121	113	91	97	98	104	91	95	88	90	71
Peru	19	16	19	21	19	19	19	18	17	16	16	14
Uruguay	182	174	168	191	175	201	157	135	138	92	130	89
Venezuela	40	40	39	40	41	41	44	43	42	46	43	43
Europe:												
Western:												
EC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	53	50	54	57	54	52	53	56	57	59	61	63
France	63	64	62	63	62	63	64	67	66	65	65	65
Germany, West	48	46	49	50	48	47	49	49	51	52	55	55
Italy	35	31	35	39	36	35	40	44	43	44	45	45
Netherlands	44	43	48	50	40	39	42	44	44	42	44	41
EC	48	46	48	52	48	48	50	52	52	53	54	55
Austria	43	41	45	44	43	41	44	47	48	49	50	50
Denmark	37	37	42	34	37	37	45	44	43	46	46	45
Finland	43	39	40	43	47	45	44	43	42	46	45	45
Greece	19	12	16	21	21	25	25	30	33	36	40	34
Ireland	31	28	29	32	34	34	33	34	37	38	39	45
Norway	33	33	32	34	35	34	33	33	33	32	31	33
Portugal	14	13	14	16	13	16	17	18	18	21	21	22
Spain	16	13	15	18	17	17	20	22	24	25	27	23
Sweden	43	43	45	43	44	41	44	41	42	42	41	38
Switzerland	53	50	55	51	55	54	53	55	56	57	59	59
United Kingdom	57	58	60	61	55	51	53	56	53	53	55	54
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	20	17	19	21	20	22	24	27	28	25	25	(24)
Czechoslovakia	39	39	42	41	38	35	38	40	44	43	42	42
Hungary	22	21	22	23	22	20	18	19	20	19	20	20
Poland	27	22	25	30	31	27	29	32	34	35	33	34
Yugoslavia	20	19	26	19	19	18	19	22	25	22	25	26
USSR	32	27	31	34	33	35	39	44	47	47	46	49
Africa:												
South Africa, Republic of	55	53	53	60	55	56	54	47	46	50	48	51
Asia:												
China, Taiwan	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iran	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
Israel	28	16	24	28	36	35	47	35	43	42	41	37
Japan	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	7
Philippines	6	5	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	5	5
Turkey	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	11	11
Oceania:												
Australia 3/	98	85	95	103	108	101	95	87	92	93	92	90
New Zealand 3/	98	88	129	111	85	84	129	114	108	125	106	105

1/ Carcass weight basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Year ending June 30.

Pork: 1/ Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1961-71

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:												
Canada	53	52	52	52	55	50	50	56	57	55	60	67
Costa Rica	8	8	9	8	7	8	8	7	6	6	9	9
Dominican Republic	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	7
El Salvador	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
Guatemala	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Honduras	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
Mexico	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
Nicaragua	12	13	11	10	12	14	16	15	16	17	18	17
Panama	8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	11
United States	63	62	64	65	65	59	58	64	66	65	66	73
South America:												
Argentina	17	19	16	15	14	20	21	20	17	19	19	22
Brazil	13	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	14
Chile	11	14	12	12	9	11	11	12	10	9	11	12
Colombia	7	8	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	7	8	8
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	7	8
Uruguay	20	20	21	21	21	18	18	20	17	19	17	13
Venezuela	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	9	10	10	9
Europe:												
Western:												
EC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	52	49	49	54	50	57	58	63	65	65	67	68
France	55	53	54	55	56	58	59	61	62	61	62	64
Germany, West	71	68	71	69	71	74	72	74	81	80	84	90
Italy	18	17	18	17	20	19	19	22	24	23	23	26
Netherlands	49	48	50	46	46	53	54	54	57	54	56	64
EC	49	47	49	49	50	52	51	54	57	56	58	62
Austria	76	75	74	74	76	79	76	78	78	82	82	85
Denmark	89	93	89	86	90	88	88	92	79	77	88	80
Finland	32	31	32	32	32	32	34	37	37	40	45	48
Greece	11	9	11	12	11	12	11	11	12	13	14	16
Ireland	55	52	53	53	57	62	59	55	56	61	67	67
Norway	34	34	34	34	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Portugal	18	18	19	18	17	18	19	19	22	23	21	23
Spain	21	18	19	23	23	21	27	29	29	29	32	31
Sweden	54	53	54	53	55	55	51	55	59	57	60	64
Switzerland	55	52	53	55	58	57	59	60	63	65	68	72
United Kingdom	59	56	59	58	60	63	61	59	61	61	61	66
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	32	31	30	27	31	40	36	37	37	32	30	26
Czechoslovakia	60	58	55	57	62	66	68	66	69	68	73	75
Hungary	60	60	58	59	61	63	60	64	69	64	74	89
Poland	50	53	51	47	45	52	56	54	55	54	53	53
Yugoslavia	35	29	32	34	40	40	33	40	41	35	38	45
USSR	26	26	27	28	19	29	29	28	26	26	29	30
Africa:												
South Africa, Republic of	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9
Asia:												
China, Taiwan	41	40	42	39	40	42	46	52	52	53	58	59
Iran	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	7	5	9	7	7	8	11	12	12	12	14	16
Philippines	18	16	17	18	18	20	21	22	22	24	22	22
Turkey	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Oceania:												
Australia 4/	23	22	25	24	23	23	25	26	27	28	29	30
New Zealand 4/	33	34	33	32	34	34	32	29	28	28	28	24

1/ Carcass weight basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 0.5 pound.
4/ Year ending June 30.

1/

Mutton, lamb, and goat meat: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1961-65, annual 1961-71

Continent and country	Average 1961-65	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	2/ 1971
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:												
Canada	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	6	7	6	4
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Honduras	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Nicaragua	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
South America:												
Argentina	12	13	13	12	12	13	12	13	14	13	12	14
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	9	12	11	8	7	7	8	8	8	10	10	9
Colombia	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	8	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Uruguay	39	39	38	38	37	45	37	59	56	59	49	54
Venezuela	1	3/	3/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Europe:												
Western:												
EC:												
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
France	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Germany, West	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	1	3/	3/	1
EC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Austria	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Greece	27	24	25	28	28	30	30	29	28	30	32	37
Ireland	24	23	25	25	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	25
Norway	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
Portugal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Spain	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	25	27	26	25	25	24	25	24	24	22	22	23
Eastern:												
Bulgaria	17	14	16	16	19	20	22	23	22	22	21	20
Czechoslovakia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Poland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yugoslavia	6	6	7	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	6
USSR	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	9	8	9	10
Africa:												
South Africa, Republic of	16	16	17	19	15	16	16	16	18	19	23	23
Asia:												
China, Taiwan	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Iran	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	16	17	14	14
Israel	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3
Philippines	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Turkey	22	24	23	22	21	21	21	20	20	21	22	21
Oceania:												
Australia 4/	88	90	95	89	87	82	81	80	82	87	81	92
New Zealand 4/	87	92	81	87	92	82	87	88	82	88	80	88

1/ Carcass weight basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 0.5 pound.
4/ Year ending June 30.